

Prices and Prospects.

STAGNATION HAS SEIZED THE
SPOT FURNACE COKE MARKET

Transactions Not of Sufficient
Importance to Establish
Market.

CONTRACTS TAKE OUTPUT

Many Merchant Furnaces Out of Blast,
More to Follow; Contract Discus-
sions Continue But No Actual Trans-
actions Result; Playing For Time.

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The spot
coke market has turned altogether
stagnant in the past two or three days
and there are no transactions of sufficient
importance to base market quo-
tations upon. In the late days of last
week there was a fair, although very
moderate, movement of spot furnace
coke, there being some transactions
at \$7.50, the minimum of the market
a week ago and others at \$7.25 these
prices referring to standard brands.
Other cokes, ordinarily considered
of good quality, are reported to have
been offered down to \$6.60 without
finding takers.

A difficulty in the market situation
at present is the fact that some opera-
tors do not make definite quotations
when they have coke to sell, but in-
stead ask for bids. When consumers
make bids in such circumstances the
bidders quite often, the idea of fur-
naces, and if a strafer were sold
now and then against such bids the
price done would not be considered
the regular market.

It is perfectly natural that there
should be no demand for spot fur-
nace coke at this time as contract
shipments are good and many fur-
naces are already out of blast, with
more to follow. Of the 12 merchant
furnaces in the Mahoning and Shen-
ango Valleys six or seven are out of
blast at this writing and several more
are expected to go out of blast within
a very few weeks, probably before
January 1. The Valley proportion
seems to hold good quite generally
among merchant furnaces but the
steel works furnaces make a some-
what better showing. The steel
works, however, are very short of
output and there is likely to be much
banking or blowing out of steel
works furnaces in the next few weeks.
The independent steel works
are getting only overwork business,
beyond what the United States Steel
Corporation can take care of and thus
the independents have to stand nearly
all the idleness in this period. The
independents demand for steel products
is operating the same as for several
months past and will probably con-
tinue to do so for some time to come.

In spot foundry coke there has been
a fair demand but the buying has
been tapering off as some classes of
consumers have dropped out of the
market. Prices are down about 50
cents in the week. The spot market
is quoted approximately as follows:

Furnace \$7.00-\$7.50
Foundry \$7.00-\$8.50

In coke circles there is considerable
discussion about furnace coke con-
tracts for the first half of the new
year but in most cases it is impos-
sible to interest consumers, at least
to the extent of getting down to
actual negotiation. Coke operators
are in doubt whether the furnaces
are as indifferent as they seem or are
playing for time, hoping to reduce
the operators to their lowest terms.
A number of operators would prob-
ably be willing now to contract for coke
on a ratio basis of five to one partic-
ularly if a fair minimum price were
included in the contract but that
matter of a minimum would be a stick-
ing point with the average furnace
man who instead of consenting to a
minimum would hold that the lower
the price the more need he has
for cheap coke. One or two larger
operators are strongly inclined to re-
frain from quoting on either a ratio or
a flat price basis and to urge con-
sumers to agree upon the monthly
sums to be paid on a month-to-month
basis.

In foundry coke there is little being
done on contract. One large opera-
tor is understood to be quoting \$10
a price that does not interest con-
sumers. There is a rumor that an
other operator has quoted a much
lower price but this is not confirmed.

The coke market continues
stagnant but at any rate there are
no further price declines to report.
While no actions name a week ago
are practically normal the repre-
sent the market in so far as the
market can be quoted. Furnaces
have no incentive to mark down quo-
tations as there is no room for
either prompt or extended delivery.

Mr. McDermott has closed a deal
for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R.
Casper in East Franklin street and to
day Mr. and Mrs. Casper took up
their residence at the Lot Rush home
in South Pittsburg street.

Aid for Farmers Delayed
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The resolu-
tion proposing to revise the War Fin-
ance Corporation as a means to aiding
the farmer will not be called up in the
Senate until testimony is given to
the joint Senate and House agriculture
committee by the secretary of the

Senate, to be received in the next few
days.

Business . . . \$55.00
Basis . . . \$33.00
Country . . . \$37.00

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1920			WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1920		
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	ions	ions
Connellsville	25,727	11,400	1,221	17,210	18,727	13,387
Lower Connellsville	17,100	8,111	8,167	50,600	17,100	9,290
Totals	42,827	21,919	13,388	217,800	35,827	22,607
FURNACE OVENS						
Connellsville	15,470	10,189	1,981	114,530	15,470	10,469
Lower Connellsville	6,986	2,672	1,011	29,960	6,986	2,672
Totals	22,456	13,161	3,000	144,490	22,456	13,131
MERCHANT OVENS						
Connellsville	3,257	2,917	340	22,000	3,257	2,917
Lower Connellsville	10,114	5,801	1,253	50,730	10,114	5,848
Totals	13,371	8,728	1,603	73,730	13,371	8,765

STEEL BOOM WILL
COME WHEN PRICES
ARE READJUSTED

Half Billion in Orders Expec-
ted in Pittsburgh District
By June.

FLOW ALREADY STARTED

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Approximate-
ly \$60,000,000 is to be spent by the
railroads of the United States between
now and June 1921 for steel and other
rehabilitation materials, according
to persons well informed. The bulk
of this huge sum will go into the cof-
fers of the steel companies of the
Pittsburgh district, it is declared.

Nearly \$18,500,000 worth of rail orders
have been placed in the past few days
and are about to be placed by railroads
entering Pittsburgh.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has
just placed an order for 85,000 tons of
standard section rails.

Here is a list of orders that will be
placed within the next 30 days by other
railroads entering Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Railroad company
150,000 tons.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 15,000 tons.

New York Central 150,700 tons.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia railroad
3,000 tons.

It is understood that the Wabash
and other smaller railroads entering
the territory known as the Pittsburgh
district also are about to let rail con-
tracts.

A railroad official said yesterday
that the big business of the nation in
1921 will come from the railroads
which are in a gradually depreciated
condition.

The directors of the Pennsylvania
railroad meet in Philadelphia today
and may decide to place contracts
immediately for rails and other require-
ments to rehabilitate the system.

Based on the prevailing market
price of \$47 a ton the value of the busi-
ness listed above will aggregate \$18-
26,000.

Financial men were much encour-
aged by the news that the railroads
are beginning their buying campaign
for the rail, when the railroads come
into the market business in all direc-
tions. The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The consolidation will also mean
the employment of additional men. For
instance, the one half of the building
on recently the one half of the building
was increased.

Financial men were much encour-
aged by the news that the railroads
are beginning their buying campaign
for the rail, when the railroads come
into the market business in all direc-
tions. The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The consolidation will also mean
the employment of additional men. For
instance, the one half of the building
on recently the one half of the building
was increased.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary to secure the light cast-
ings for the heater at Cleveland.

The foundry will take care of
the special business of supplying parts
for the heater. Both light and heavy
castings will be made. Iron is what
was necessary

CANCELLATION OF RECONSIGNMENT RULES IS ORDERED

Purpose Was to Facilitate Coal Movement and Prevent Shortages.

EMERGENCY HAS PASSED

Interstate Commerce Commission Declares Railroads to File New Tariffs Cancelling Rules and Charges on Coal and Coke in All Cars.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued under date of November 26 special permission to carriers to cancel on not less than one day's notice the emergency reconsignment rules applicable on all freight in open-top cars against coal and coke in all cars. These emergency rules were authorized by the commission by special order of August 9 last. Shortly after the special authorization the emergency reconsignment rules were established generally by the railroads in order to facilitate in part coal movements to prevent shortages.

The order of the commission for the cancellation of the emergency reconsignment rules authorizes the carriers to file reissues of their tariffs canceling reconsignment rules and charges applicable to all freight in open-top cars and coal and coke in all cars which were regularly established under the commission's special permission.

Explaining the order the commission says that "this authority does not waive any of the requirements of the commission's published rules relative to the construction and filing of tariff publications, nor any of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, except as to the notice to be given."

This permission is limited strictly to its terms and does not include later supplements to or reissues of the tariffs issued or intended thereunder.

It is void unless the tariffs or supplements issued thereunder are filed with the commission within 30 days from the date thereof."

"In further explanation Chairman Clark of the commission, in a letter to Daniel Willard, president of the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives, says:

"Inasmuch as this permission was sought and issued as an emergency matter, we have kept it 'bound' to touch with the situation, anticipating the time when the emergency should have passed in such measure as to justify cancellation of measures adopted to meet the emergency."

"We have had this question of these emergency reconsignment rules and charges actively before us for some little time; we have had some conferences between representatives of the railroads and of the shippers with regard thereto; and we are convinced that the emergency will prompt the authorization of these rules has in large measure passed."

"This is evidenced by the fact that we are cancelling, effective at midnight, November 29, our remaining outstanding service order No. 20."

CAR SITUATION BECOMING MUCH MORE ENCOURAGING

Big Decrease in the Shortages at All Principal Points; More Cars on Their Home Lines.

Reports received by the car service division of the American Railway Association from Class 1 railroads throughout the United States show that the car supply for grain loading is generally satisfactory, except at certain points in the north-west.

Practically all roads have a sufficient supply of box cars and ordinary loading. Heavy demand continues for refrigerator, flat, stock and automobile cars, but the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in cancelling its priority orders on coal cars has made available a large amount of open top equipment for distribution of commodities other than coal. This has resulted in alleviating conditions to a considerable extent in the steel districts, where a large amount of mill products has been stored awaiting transportation.

The average daily number of surplus cars for the week ended November 22, was 32,368, or 12,500 cars more than during the previous week. Of the total, 22,398 were box cars, located principally in the middle west. On November 1, the number of surplus cars was about 3,000.

Compilations also show a steady decline in the car shortage which exists at other points. The average daily shortage for the same week was 30,734 cars, or 4,632 cars below the total for the preceding week. While the shortage on September 1 was 147,000 cars, the peak for the year, to about 85,000 cars.

On November 15, 72 per cent of the freight cars were on their home lines. This is an increase of 1.2 per cent or approximately 28,000 cars, since November 1. At the end of federal control only 22 per cent of cars were on owner lines.

BIG COAL TRACT SOLD

Jasper Augustine Involved in Transfer of Tract Near Addison.

Andrew Schlossmeyer of Johnstown has just closed a deal by which he purchased for eastern capitalists the Collier coal tract near Addison, Somerset County, the purchase price not being given out. It is said that hundreds of acres in the same locality have been optioned and that some of the prices are said to run very close to \$300 per acre.

Jasper Augustine, well known in Connellsville, is said to be interested in the big turnover and millions of dollars are ready for investment in that field.

JOHN WHITFIELD, VETERAN EMPLOYEE OF FRICK CO. DIES

Tarr Man Had Been With Company for 40 Years; Was Mine Foreman For Long Term.

John Whitfield, 64 years old, of Tarr died Tuesday morning, November 30, at his home from heart disease. For the past 40 years he had been an employee of the H. C. Frick Coke company. At the time of his death he was an assistant superintendent of the company. Prior to his promotion he was mine foreman for many years.

Mr. Whitfield had been with the Frick company since 1896. He is survived by the following children: George E., paymaster of H. C. Frick Coke company at Southwest; John W., Monongahela City; Robert J., Brownsville, W. Va.; Albert T., Monongahela City; Mrs. Milton Herrod, Tarr, and Mrs. Henry Wick, Mount Pleasant.

UNIONTOWN MAN BUYS 1,000 ACRES SEWICKLEY COAL

Ten Tracts in South Union and Georges Townships Involved.

PRICE NOT MADE PUBLIC

Field Begins Just Above Uniontown and Extends Through to Collier Works; Contains Cream of Sewickley Vein; Its Development Planned.

R. W. Playford, Uniontown, has come into possession of one of the most valued coal tracts in Fayette County with purchase Tuesday from Taylor N. Dawson of an approximate 1,000 acres constituting in large part the Sewickley vein of coal.

Announcement of the exchange follows:

"T. N. Dawson has sold to R. W. Playford of Uniontown, for himself and associates, the following properties in South Union and Georges townships: The Samuel G. Nixon farm, Julian Sprague tract, Steve Sandory tract, Solomon Ficks tract, Lucian Galloway tract, Joseph Griffith tract, Jane Griffith tract, John Nipaver tract, Harry Smiley tract and Edward Humbert tract, something near a thousand acres in all. This field begins just above Uniontown, at the W. J. Rainey yards and takes all the Sewickley vein of coal, clear through to the Collier coke works. It is conceded that this field contains the cream of the Sewickley vein of coal in the county.

"It is the intention of Mr. Playford and associates to make this and their adjoining properties the greatest coal producing property in this county."

Otherwise the Supply Will Become Exhausted Within Few Years; Production Declining.

People of Pennsylvania are urged by Governor William C. Sproul to conserve the natural gas supply and to follow recommendations outlined by the committee named through the agency of the Bureau of Mines. "The situation is urgent, the remedy must not be delayed," said the governor. "Of all our natural resources, one of the most useful and efficient is our supply of natural gas. Those who have resided within the limits of the territory within which it can be supplied have been most fortunate in their enjoyment of a valuable, clean and efficient fuel."

"It was shamefully wasted. As its true worth became known, it has been consumed in large quantities and to a large extent for purposes other than those for which it is best fitted, and in such manner that but a small percentage of its value is utilized. At present means of consumption and production are continued, a few years will mark the end of its general supply. From information we have received from our state geologists, it appears that the maximum production was reached in 1912, since which time there has been a decline in the amount produced and now, during severe winter weather, when there is a peak in the demand, much inconvenience and suffering is entailed upon consumers by reason of the failing supply."

"We are also furnished information that if the remaining supply were to be restricted to those purposes for which it is best fitted, and it were conservatively consumed, through proper gas burning appliances, those who now enjoy its use as well as many other homes within the area of its supply, could enjoy its benefits for many years to come. Surely there can be no more valuable service rendered than to conserve this valuable resource and continue the benefit of this excellent fuel to the many now enjoying the same, as well as to add to the number so favored."

New Open Hearth Furnaces, Seven new open-hearth furnaces are being placed in operation at the plant of the Weller Steel company, Weirton, W. Va., this week. The furnaces have a capacity of over 100,000 tons each and are said to be the largest ever built in this country.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

WANTED.

WANTED—At COURIER OFFICE, copies of The Weekly Courier for March 27, April 10, May 15, June 26, July 3, 1918, August 29, September 1 to 30, October 1, 16, 23 and 30, 1919.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 3, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
152	182	Beatty.....	Greensburg.....
20	80	Bruce Run.....	Mt. Pleasant.....
150	150	Clae.....	Connellsville.....
50	50	Elton No. 3.....	W. J. Rainey, Inc. New York.....
100	100	Elton No. 4.....	W. J. Rainey, Inc. Connellsville.....
50	50	Elton No. 5.....	Summit-Utica coke Co. Connellsville.....
10	10	Franklin.....	Gilmores Coke Co. Connellsville.....
50	50	Gilmores.....	Connellsville Coal & Coke Co. Connellsville.....
8	8	Grace.....	John L. Lehr..... Youngwood.....
140	140	Helen.....	Monongahela Coal & Coke Co. Greensburg.....
14	14	Humphreys.....	Corrado-Scheneck Coke Co. Connellsville.....
14	14	Mr. Pleasant.....	W. J. Rainey..... New York.....
110	110	Mr. Pleasant.....	Mr. Pleasant Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant.....
44	44	Myers.....	Brownsville Coal & Coke Co. Brownsville.....
41	41	Nellie.....	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh.....
40	40	Oliver No. 1.....	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh.....
40	40	Oliver No. 2.....	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh.....
40	40	Oliver No. 3.....	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh.....
99	99	Paul.....	W. J. Rainey, Inc. New York.....
409	409	Rover.....	W. J. Rainey, Inc. Uniontown.....
40	40	Laurens.....	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
57	57	West Penn.....	
FURNACE OVENS			
261	261	Adelaide.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Alverton.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Barkey.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Bartner.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Bartnerton.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Bethel.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Central.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Collier.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 1.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 2.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 3.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 4.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 5.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 6.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 7.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 8.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 9.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 10.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 11.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 12.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 13.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 14.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 15.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 16.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 17.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 18.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 19.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 20.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 21.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 22.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 23.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 24.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 25.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 26.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 27.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 28.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 29.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 30.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 31.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 32.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 33.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 34.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 35.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 36.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 37.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 38.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 39.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 40.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 41.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 42.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 43.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 44.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 45.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 46.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 47.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 48.....	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh.....
261	261	Continental 49.....	

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.
HENRY P. ANDERSON,
Founder and Editor, 1872-1916.JAMES SNYDER,
Managing Editor.WILLIAM J. DRISCOLL,
Secretary and General Manager.JOHN L. GALE,
Managing Editor.1000, The Courier Building, 17th & W.
Washington Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.DOMESTIC, \$2.50 per year; 5 cents per
copy.FOREIGN, \$2.50 per year; 6 cents per
copy.ADVERTISING, 1 cent per
line.READING NOTICES—See cont'd. per
line.Entered as second-class matter at the
post office, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1920.

STUPIDITY UNSURPASSED.

Of the many occasions when the stupidity of Secretary of War Baker has been displayed, none quite surpasses his refusal to permit the removals to the United States of the bodies of the "unknown" soldiers dead in the inheritance of "3 platoons" of The American Legion to inter them in a national shrine in Central Park, New York.

Coming so closely upon the observance of Armistice Day, which was marked by the burial of two unknown soldiers, one in Westminster Abbey, London, and one under the Arch of Triumph in Paris, with all the honors two great nations and their people could bestow, the refusal of Secretary Baker to permit a similar honor to be paid to the unknown American dead betrays a lamentable lack of sympathy with and understanding of the purpose of a worthy and patriotic project.

"The idea is a noble suggestion," observes the Philadelphia Ledger, "and the childish and factious objection of the secretary is one that all concerned might just as well pass over until after March 4, for what is the use of argument with provinciality that temporarily occupies high position only to misrepresent the country and misrepresent those deep emotions and national feelings that lie at the back of the finest promptings of the human heart?"

In view of the tender solicitude Secretary Baker has shown for the "conscientious objectors," draft evaders and other disloyal and unpatriotic citizens who held back while the red-blooded young manhood of America was hurling its breast to the foe of civilization, and his attitude on the subject of the return of identified dead soldiers, it is really not surprising that the provinciality of the War Department head should again be in evidence when propositions to honor the defenders of our country are brought to his attention for concurrence and approval.

The friends of our heroes, living and dead, will not less heart or hope because a mediocre cabinet officer opposes their plans, but with fervor and unanimity will they thank God that after the lapse of only about 30 days he will be succeeded by a man who has some comprehension of the importance of his position and his obligation to give heed to the desire of a grateful nation to pay a deserved tribute of respect to those who willingly laid down their lives to sustain its honor and preserve its glorious traditions.

ANOTHER FRUIT OF LAW LAW
ENFORCEMENT.

Whether the incendiary fires in the vicinity of Belle Vernon and Fayette City, and the most recent one in Perry township, are the work of the same group of firebugs, or whether one of these dastardly crimes has impelled some person or persons to vent their spite on some other individual who has incurred their ill will, is not known and cannot be fully the perpetrators have been ferreted out. But

at this time the important thing the people in these sections of the county want to know is what something is going to be done to put a stop to the wholesale destruction of valuable property.

It is conceivable that practically every resident in the near vicinity of each of the surburbs that have taken place is tormented with fear lest they be the next victim of the incendiaries. And save such precautions as they may be of themselves have been able to take, they are without protection of any kind against that individual or gang that has been so industrious in this nefarious business.

This condition is therefore quite similar to, or may be regarded as an outgrowth of, the law law enforcement to which reference has been made in this column. The example of the "black liquor" takers being allowed to get away with the goods, and to flout the law with impunity, very naturally has its effect upon all persons criminally inclined. Observing the apparent ease with which the bootleggers and others of the whisky-dispensing brotherhood escape detection and punishment, would be firebugs have evidently conceived the notion that they, too, could evade arrest.

Most unfortunately for the good people of Washington and Perry townships and the good name and credit of Fayette county as a whole, these law-breakers have thus far succeeded about as well as their brethren of the booze peddling craft.

Such a condition calls for prompt and vigorous action by the authorities. Failure of law enforcement is a bane to all "brotherhoods" no matter in what field or activity they are committed. The longer determined action is delayed the greater effort there will be required to bring criminals of all classes to the real sense of the meaning and intent of all law.

Instead of comparing conditions in Washington and Perry township with those in Ireland, it will soon be more precise to reverse the comparison.

Some towns are making quite a success of substituting bonds for police in seeing that the frequenters and proprietors of the gambling joints go

LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE FIRST
STEP.

It is heartening to observe the increased vigor with which the authorities in different parts of the state and country at large are enforcing the law, particularly with respect to the illegal trafficking in liquor. That there has been a change in the situation may be ascribed to public sentiment.

The other failure of the authorities during the summer and spring months makes effective efforts to stop the violations served to create such a disrespect for the law and disregard for the light penalties imposed, that that condition developed which law-abiding citizens determined should no longer be endured. So indignant was the public demand that something be done to stop the "online waves" which have been sweeping over the country that the officers of the law and the courts have been obliged to take no less and act accordingly.

Now that the greater zeal is being exercised in the matter of bringing offenders to justice, and the penalties imposed upon those convicted more nearly fit the crimes, the question the loyal and self-respecting citizens are asking is, Will law enforcement be made effective?

In some aspects of the situation it seems almost hopeless to expect an affirmative answer to this inquiry. For so long a period the authorities, through inaction, if not worse, permitted the law to fall into such disrepute that a restoration of respect for it appears to be well nigh impossible. With men in high places conniving at, if not also participating in the grosses kind of violations with respect to the "robbing" of bonded warehouses, "forever" permits, fake "hold-ups" and other means of securing, distributing and selling liquor, it is not surprising that the lesser lights should feel themselves quite as much privileged to violate the law with impunity.

The authorities, says the Latrobe Daily, "blow the liquor situation to get away from their control. They allowed the law-breakers to get away with the goods. They allowed the law to be flouted, time and again."

The consequence the public well knows. More crime is being committed today than at any previous time in the country's history. With a boldness the most hardened criminals would not previously have attempted the illicit liquor vendors, both wholesale and retail, have carried on their traffic with a supreme contempt of the law. That they have thus operated has been the logical outcome of the laxity in law enforcement.

"Now," says our Latrobe contemporary, "the whirlwind is being reaped. A public cannot be allowed to get the impression that a law was made only to be broken with impunity, without crops of whirlwinds being developed."

If these things had happened immediately on the heels of the first of last July or immediately following the 16th of last January, the cause might have been attributed to desperation or to fury over the enactment of a law intimately affecting the customs of men.

But nothing of the kind occurred. For several months there prevailed a period of almost exemplary conduct upon the part of men.

"Then came the breaking down of law enforcement, the opening of the warehouses, and the flooding of the state with illicit beverages; then came the forged certificates, the raised certificates, the staged holdups; and the rapid succession of rumors and reports involving the integrity of officials. Then came the series of \$10 fines and \$25 fines, imposed upon violators of the law—and then came a growing disrepect of the law, with violations being flaunted in the eyes of the public."

The success with which we do the reaping is what deeply concerns the thoughtful citizens. Will we be able to stave off the evils that have developed from the failure to maintain the majesty of the law, and to restore respect of and obedience to it?

We have an abiding faith that this can and will be done. But only in the measure that you, as one of the law respecting citizens and others like you are insistent and persistent in demanding that the officers of the law do their duty and stand back of those who are conscientiously so doing, will the efforts to re-establish law and order be successful. This cannot be achieved at once, or even within a few weeks or months, but while the progress in that direction continues it is our obligation to remain steadfast in your determination that the law must be enforced as the first step necessary to having it respected and obeyed.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

The submission to the membership of the churches of the matter of securing the chautauqua for next season has more merit than any other plan yet proposed. It affords the people of the city an opportunity to decide whether or not this very desirable form of summer entertainment and instruction will resue its people to our city, and relieves a few people or a single organization of the burden.

The former guarantor plan has been tried and has proven to be a failure. Placing upon a group of individuals the responsibility of insuring the enterprise will, of course, result in a ticket-selling campaign which the managers of the chautauqua will be compelled to meet. Notwithstanding the promise was annually made that every form of assistance in a ticket-selling campaign would be given, the history of the last three years under the guarantor arrangement showed that the chautauqua management was very indifferent in this respect. In consequence the individual guarantors had to dispose of the minimum number of tickets or assume the responsibility of paying for them, which a majority of the guarantors were obliged to do.

Again, another objectionable feature developed. Some guarantors, in their anxiety to dispose of their allotment of tickets, at the price and that breach of faith made it difficult for other ticket holders to dispose of their quota. From practically every point of view this system proved to

be unsatisfactory. That it is to be replaced by another plan based upon the purchase of tickets by individuals is much more to be desired. But in the working out of the plan the chautauqua management should be made definitely to understand that energy and effectiveness is to be applied in assuring the success of the undertaking. Their enterprise, just like any other, should stand on its merits without the people of the city being required to both pay for its appearance here and arrange the details of a ticket-selling campaign in addition.

It has been shown in previous years that the people of Connellsville will patronize the chautauqua when the proper effort is made to enlist their interest. The people of the city should not be expected or required to develop that interest or insure the undertaking against loss. If, after the opportunity to be given on Sunday for individuals to indicate their willingness to purchase tickets, the campaign is systematically followed up by the chautauqua people, as it is their duty as a plain business proposition to do, the success of the venture would certainly be assured.

MORE THAN WORDS WILL BE
NEEDED.

The action of the Men's Bible class of the United Presbyterian church in giving Chief McDonald a vote of confidence expresses the attitude and sentiment of that element in our citizenry which is interested in a moral regeneration of the city. Chief McDonald's determination to discharge his duty as he sees it without fear or favor, and his record as a police officer, inspire the hope that a clean-up of a thorough and lasting character will now be made. Assured that the new chief means precisely what he says, the people of the city have faith that nothing will be lacking on his part to accomplish the much to be desired.

But the members of the Sunday school class who have assured Chief McDonald of their support, and other citizens who are just as much concerned about wholly new order of things being inaugurated with respect to the detection and prevention of crime, should bear in mind that the verbal expressions of confidence in the new chief will not alone provide him with the kind of aid he will need most in the administration of his office.

Instances have not been lacking when a form of support has been pledged undertakings having improved conditions in the city as their object, but the promised assistance did not always assume substantial form and character. When later the efforts to accomplish what had been hoped had failed, there has been all too ready substitution of censure and blame before praise and promise had afterwards been freely bestowed.

The present instance is similar in that the assurances given Chief McDonald must be more than mere words if he is expected to derive actual benefit therefrom. If wrong-doing is known to exist, it must be exposed and exposed to the world.

California has enacted a law intended to direct vote of the people, practically making it impossible for Japanese to own or to secure indirect control of land, and the attitude of the people of the state is such as to promise enforcement of the law. This situation, then, presents an instance of what Japan might call a "threat or war."

It will be remembered that the League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

California has enacted a law intended to direct vote of the people, practically making it impossible for Japanese to own or to secure indirect control of land, and the attitude of the people of the state is such as to promise enforcement of the law. This situation, then, presents an instance of what Japan might call a "threat or war."

It will be remembered that the League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

The League of Nations covenant contains a clause which declares that at the League will take jurisdiction of any controversy "likely to lead to a rupture." Therefore, if the United States were now a member of the League without reservations, the whole question of Japanese immigration to the United States and the rights and privileges of Japanese after their admission would be now submitted to the League representatives at Geneva, and the United States would be morally bound to abide by the decision.

M'DONALD ORDERS CLOSING OF ALL GAMING HOUSES

All Games of Chance, Including
Slot Machines, Included
in Decree.

REAL CLEANUP PROMISED

Large Force to Insure Adequate
Protection Advocated; New Official
Also Suggests Installation of a
Signal Light System.

At a conference with his officers in council chamber Thursday, Chief of Police Thomas McDonald, the newly appointed head of the force, announced his intention to act to the full; measure in that capacity, and declared war on all gambling and disorderly houses within the city limits, beginning at midnight last Friday.

Cooperation among the officers was the keynote sounded by the chief. He wanted harmony, he said, and proposed to see that it existed.

Nothing of law violations not already known was brought up. In outlining the duties of the officers the chief told the men they knew what they were supposed to do. He laid out the town for the men and as signed each to his territory.

"The city needs more officers," said Chief McDonald, suggesting that four could be added, with which number, he stated, sufficient protection might be given. He pointed out that there were really only three patrolmen. Two others serve as cornermen, then the chief and assistant chief complete the force of seven.

"Things have been pretty bad in Connellsville for a long time," said the chief, "and they are getting worse. It is time to begin cleaning up and 24 hours' notice is enough for anybody."

"All games of chance, gambling and disorderly houses and other places of vice would be closed after midnight Friday," he said. Proprietors of pool rooms, where games of chance are played, and storekeepers who possess slot machines and operate punch boards were notified last night to stop those practices at once.

The chief ordered the police to keep a close watch on these places and to confiscate all machines and punch boards. Prosecutions will be entered against violators.

Following along the line that things have now reached the peak, Chief McDonald also ordered loitering to be stopped at night. Midnight is a late enough hour for young men to be out, he said, and told the officers to arrest street loafers who gathered on corners at any hour after that time.

"If some people think they are bigger than the law let them break it and we'll see," said the chief. He declared the cleanup would not be in spots, but general.

Speaking of the necessity of more patrolmen to police the city, the chief also added that he thought the officers should be better paid. Another thing the chief had decided is the installation of the signal light system. When headquarters desire to talk with an officer on a beat the signal to that officer is the burning of a red light.

The policeman sees this signal and gets in touch with the desk by telephone immediately. Councilman J. A. Cypher, who was present, declared himself in favor of the idea. He said he would put the matter before council at the next meeting.

In distributing the city, Chief McDonald made temporary assignments to officers. At night Patrolman Hubbard will cover the north end and the hill section; Patrolman Thomas will have the South Side; Patrolman V. Bert Riddle will be on the West Side. Assistant Chief W. B. Bowes will have the downtown section.

Chief McDonald commanded Patrolman Riddle on the cleanup of numerous robberies he has made in the past few days. The officer, in arrest of three local young men, has solved between 12 and 20 burglaries.

The system of reporting every occurrence of the night in the blower provided by the chief on the first day he took office was explained. Chief McDonald insists absolutely that this report be filed every day.

Chief McDonald made no striking comments. His was an out-and-out talk on conditions in the city as the officers knew them, and the strictest orders to clean up and keep clean. The new police head intends, he said, to make his position worth while and to perform the duties of his office, as they should be performed.

An interview before Chief McDonald and Factory Inspector J. S. Darr was also mentioned by the police head. Referring to violations of the child labor act and pointing out just how that law could be broken in this respect, the chief asked that the officers be on watch for offenders of this act and that he be notified. Poolrooms will be visited and proprietors of any where boys under 18 years are employed, allowed to play games or permitted to loit, will be prosecuted.

RUSH FOR SEALS

order for 200,000 placed at Harrisburg by Fayette County.

M'ARRISBURG, Dec. 1.—The opening of the Christmas seal sale in Pennsylvania was attended by such large initial purchases that a flood of orders for additional seals and health bonds poured into state seal headquarters. New supplies of seals sent out already have totaled over two and three-quarter millions.

Among additional orders for seals from county tuberculosis organizations are the following: Fayette, 200,000; Westmoreland, 250,000; Cambria, 650,000; Greene, 130,000.

Wed at Cumberland.

Charles George, a farmer, of Accident, Md., and Anna J. Miller of Ohio, and Andrew Jackson Long and Anna Heiters of Brownfield were licensed to wed at Cumberland.

DATE FOR FLATWOODS INSTITUTE CHANGED TO DECEMBER TENTH

Excellent Program Arranged For It
and For Gathering's Bothell
and Farmington.

The date for the farmers' institute to be held at Flatwoods Baptist church has been changed to Friday, December 10, while that scheduled for Saturday at Flatwoods will be held at Farmington. The other of three institutes arranged for the county by the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Fayette County Farm Bureau will be held at Bethelton, December 18. The program for the Flatwoods and Bethelton institutes follows:

Flatwoods. Afternoon session, 1:30. W. B. Swearingen, presiding; introductory remarks, presiding officer; "Corn Improvement," J. B. Dickey; discussion led by E. E. Arnold; "Better Cows," W. L. Tompkins; discussion led by W. B. Swearingen; local committee, E. E. Arnold, J. B. Strickler and G. M. Griffin.

Evening session, 6 o'clock; "Corn Disease," E. L. Nixon; discussion led by J. B. Strickler; "The Home Grown Dairy," W. L. Tompkins; discussion led by J. C. Blaney; closing remarks, W. B. Swearingen; local committee, E. E. Arnold, J. B. Strickler and G. M. Griffin.

Bethelton. Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock; W. B. Swearingen, presiding; song leader, Mrs. Anna B. Gitchrist; introductory remarks, presiding officer; "Farm Butter Making," W. L. Tompkins; discussion led by John T. Smith; "Corn Disease," E. L. Nixon; discussion led by W. M. Bryson.

Evening session, 7 o'clock; "Rational Use of Fertilizer," J. B. Dickey; discussion led by T. H. Smith; "Better Cows," W. L. Tompkins; discussion led by A. Harris; closing remarks, presiding officer; local committee, W. W. Bryson, S. A. Harris and W. C. Gitchrist.

MARKLETON HOSPITAL NOT WELL SITUATED AND WILL BE CLOSED

"The hospital at Markleton, Pa., is unfortunately situated and we hope it can be entirely abandoned soon. Any way, we do not force ex-service patients to go there if they object," says a dispatch from George H. Manning, Washington, to the Unontown Herald.

This was the response of Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service to the charges made by Colone T. W. Gaird, national commander of the American Legion that the hospital at Markleton is a disgrace to the nation and unfit for a dog to live in.

The government hospital at Markleton was taken over from the Army after the war for the care of some former servicemen. Surgeon General Cumming asserted, there are no more than 50 patients there now, however, he said.

"Surgeon General Cumming took issue with Colone Gaird's statement that '10,000 disabled men are quartered in cellars, porches and basements,' as the signal light system. When headquarters desire to talk with an officer on a beat the signal to that officer is the burning of a red light.

The government hospital at Markleton was taken over from the Army after the war for the care of some former servicemen. Surgeon General Cumming asserted, there are no more than 50 patients there now, however, he said.

"Surgeon General Cumming took issue with Colone Gaird's statement that '10,000 disabled men are quartered in cellars, porches and basements,' as the signal light system. When headquarters desire to talk with an officer on a beat the signal to that officer is the burning of a red light.

"Some of the private institutions are good and some are bad," said Dr. Cumming. "For instance, we have men in St. Agnes' hospital in Philadelphia, one of the finest institutions in the country. Generally speaking, the mental cases are in most urgent need of better facilities, for there are few hospitals equipped properly to care for such patients."

WIVES IN DIRE PERIL

One Threatened With Gun; Other Gas
They Assert in Libels.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 1.—Ethel LaVerne Kane of near Mount Pleasant, has filed a libel in divorce against William F. Kane. She states they were married September 4, 1915, and lived together until November 27, 1920, when she had to withdraw from her house and family. She says he attacked her with a knife and pointed a revolver at her and threatened to kill her.

Bethel Rice has filed a libel in divorce against her husband, William Rice of Monaca. She says they were married July 3, 1918, that she was compelled to leave him April 12, 1920, because, as she alleges, he called her bad names and threatened to kill her by turning on the gas when she was asleep.

Chief McDonald made no striking comments. His was an out-and-out talk on conditions in the city as the officers knew them, and the strictest orders to clean up and keep clean. The new police head intends, he said, to make his position worth while and to perform the duties of his office, as they should be performed.

An interview before Chief McDonald and Factory Inspector J. S. Darr was also mentioned by the police head. Referring to violations of the child labor act and pointing out just how that law could be broken in this respect, the chief asked that the officers be on watch for offenders of this act and that he be notified. Poolrooms will be visited and proprietors of any where boys under 18 years are employed, allowed to play games or permitted to loit, will be prosecuted.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper.

Mr. Leslie is rated as one of the best newspapermen in the country. He was with the Herald for a number of years, at one time having been the Brownsville representative of that paper

